SILVER MEN THE ARBITERS.

THE SPECTRE OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

OFPOSING THE GIVING OF DISCRETIONARY POWERS TO THE PRESIDENT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 .- The action of the House Appropriations Committee in deciding to report a provision in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill giving to the President discretionary powers in the matter of suspending the silver coinage, is likely to lead to serious trouble. Behind it, of course, there rises the spectre of an extra session. The silver men in the se are determined to oppose the provision with all the means at their command. Should they be defeated and the provision pass the House the fight will be renewed in the Senate. There the friends of an unlimited silver coinage would clearly
have the advantage, for the Senate
knows not the "previous question," and the silver men ould have an opportunity to talk the measure to death or force an extra session, if the passage of the Sundry Civil bill should be considered as absolutely necessary. Among Republicans a difference of opinion seems to exist as to the course to be pursued under the circumstances. A large number favor the adoption of the not because it is all that they would like to see done, but because it is the first step in the right direction, and will furnish at least temporary

On the other hand, there are Republicans who are opposed, under any circumstances or condition of things, to investing the President, be he Republican or Democrat, with such large powers as the provision in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill reported by the the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill reported by the committee would confer upon Mr. Cleveland. They are in favor of the Trade Dollar bill, which passed the House at the last session, and which the Fuance Committee of the Senate reported with amendments to the Senate not long ago. This measure provides, as it now stands, for the suspension of the silver coinage on and after July 1, 1886. In the meantime, negotiations are to be entered into with foreign nations with a view to arriving at a settlement of the value between gold and silver; the friends of this bill assert that the distant date at which the suspension of the colunge is fixed will prevent speculation and allow the business interests of the country to prepare for the chande, while even if the negotiations with foreign Governments should fall no great harm would be done by the additional coinage of \$36,000,000 during the period beginning on the day of the passage of the bill.

Under the most favorable circumstances, the Sundry Civil bill, should it contain the silver clause, could not reach the Senate until the last day, perlaps, of the week. Before it could be printed, considered by the committee, and laid before the Senate another twenty-four hours at least would elapse. Three days would then remain for consideration of the bill in the Senate before March 4. It will be seen, therefore, that the silver men are masters of situation, and that, if so disposed, they have it in their power to force an extra assion. Senator Hill said, to-clause contained in it, it could not possibly be forced through the Senate this session. The text of the silver suspension clause, which causes so much anxiety, is as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized in committee would confer upon Mr. Cleveland. They are

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized in his discretion to suspend in whole or in part from July, 1885, to June 30, 1886, inclusive, the execution of so much of the ast of February 28, 1878, as authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to an extent not less than \$2,000,000 worth per month, nor mere than \$4,000,000 per month, and which directs the coinage of silver bullion so purchased into standard silver dollars, and which appropriates a sufficient sum of money from the Treasury to carry out the provisions of said act in these respects.

THE SUNDAY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 .- The Sandry Civil Appropriation bill, reported to the House to-day, provides for the appropriation of \$22,200,177, being a reduction below the estimates of \$10,126,225.

The bill provides "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in his dis-cretion to suspend, in a whole or in part, from July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886, inclusive, the execution of so much of the act of February 28, 1878, as authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to ourchase, from time to time sliver bullion to an extent not less than \$2,000,000 worth per month, nor ore than \$4,000,000 worth per month, and which directs the coinage of the silver builion so purchased into standard silver dollars, and which appropriates a

into standard silver dollars, and which appropriates a sufficient sum of money from the Treasury to carry out the provisions of said act in those respects."

The Secretary is furthermore authorized and directed, when requested to do so, to "transport silver coin free of charge from the Treasury or Sub-Treasuries and mints, provided that an equal amount in coin currency shall have been deposited in the Treasury or such Sub-Treasuries by the applicants. The expenses of this transportation shall be paid from the fund arising from the prefits accraing from the coinage of the Standard silver dollar."

An appropriation of \$130,000 is recommended for the propagation of food fishes in the waters of the United States.

The President is authorized in case of the spread or actual epidemie of cholera or yellow fever to use the unexpended balance of the sum reappropriated therefor July 7, 1884, together with the additional sum of \$500,000, the same to be immediately available in the aid of State and local boards or otherwise, in preventing and suppressing the spread of these diseases.

Mrs. May T. Barnes, widow of the lafe Surgeon-General Barnes, gets \$5,000 for especial and meritorious services rendered by her husband in the last filness of President Garneld.

An appropriation of \$300,000 to be distanced and meritorious

President Gartield.

An appropriation of \$300,000 to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretory of the Treasury, is recommended in further aid of the Exposition at New-Orleans. The Attorney-General is directed to pay Charles II. Reed a sum not exceeding \$3,000, and George Scoville the United State against Charles J. Guiteau.

DISCUSSING NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS. THE CLAUSE GRANTING AN UNLIMITED AMOUNT

STRICKEN OUT-THE BILL PASSED. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-When the House began consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill to-day Mr. Long, of Massachusetts, concluded his speech in support of the proposition to increase out, the speaker said that the result would be four new war ships of the best modern type and design, and the beginning of an increase of the Navy. Mr. Dorshelmer, of New-York. favored the general principle of the bill, but feared that the provision that the vessels shall be built of American material would prevent the construction of any ironclads, as there was no plant in the country extensive enoug. to construct the steel plates necessary for armor.

Mr. Hewitt, of New-York, called attention to the fact that owing to the superior speed of the Chillan warship, Esmeralda, and the larger range of the guns she could station herself five miles from the Boston and send he to the bottom without herself being reached by a single

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, saw no necessity for any haste in building a navy and thought that Congress should wait until the new cruisers were completed and their

in building a navy and thought that Confress sound wait until the new crubers were completed and their utility demonstrated.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, said that he would move at the proper time to limit the amount for rebuilding the Navy to \$8,000,000. He regarded the present proposition as a vote of a want of confidence in the ability and integrity of the future President and Secretary of the Navy. It would result is opening the doors of the Treasury to John Rosch and would, in effect, subsidize him to the full extent of the \$150,000,000 surplus which remained in the Treasury.

Mr. Hisoock, of New-York, favored the building up of the Navy, but opposed the plans brought forward by the Committee on Appropriations. For almost the first time in thirty years it was proposed to make an indefinite appropriation, and Congress was to open the doors of the Treasury to the incoming Administration.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, said that he was not surprised that the Democratic party after a period of incubation extending over a period of twenty-five years, should have produced such an egg and such a bird as was contained in the second section of the buill. It had stood out against appropriations for the Navy and now it came forward appropriations for the Navy and now it came forward appropriations for the Navy and now it came forward appropriation and the second section of the parties it he gentleman from

In the second section of the bill. It had stood out against appropriations for the Navy and now it came forward with an abundance which horrined the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Holman). He ridicated the composition of the proposed Board and the duties assigned to it. The Board was to give prizes, a first prize—what for I for a vessel we were going to build. A second prize—what for I for a vessel we were not going to build. [Langhter.] That was consistent with the life of the Bennecratic party. It was always giving a chromo for incompetency.

Mr. Thomas, of Blinois, professed to be able to see nothing in the proposition but a provision for places for a lot of Democratic politicians who are alleged naval architects.

architects.

Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, approved the provisions of the bill,
as they would not give the country a navy.

Mr. Randall argued in support of the pending provis-

ions of the bill.

At the close of the general debate on the second section of the bill Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, raised a point of order sgainst the section that it changed existing law and was not in the interest of economy. The section was stricken from the bill.

bill.
bot, of Maryland, offered an amendment approtol, 780,000 dollars for the completion and equipsteel cruiser of not less than 5,000 tons nor
n 6,000 tons displacement and the armament
sutherized by act of Congress approved. The

therefor authorized by act of Congress approved amendment was adopted.
On motion of Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, an amendment was adopted providing for the return of the Alert with the thanks of this Government, to the Government of Great Britain; for the transfer of the Bear to the Treas-tary Department to be used as a revenue cutter in Alas-tan waters, and for the use of the Thetis in the Navy as a surveying vessel. In this shape the bill was passed.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS. MR. PRYE'S AMENDMENT OPPOSED BY DEMOCRATS

AND PASSED IN SPITE OF THEIR OPPOSITION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 .- In the Senate the Post Office Appropriation bill being under consideration for transportation of foreign malis, including transit percess the Isthmus of Panama, and authorizing the Post-General to contract with the lowest responsible pidder for the carriage of such mails, at not to exceed 50 cents a nautical mile on the trip each way, actually travelled between terminal points, but providing that such mails shall be carried on American steamships, and the aggregate of such contracts shall not exceed one-built he sum appropriated by the amendment. Mr. Bayard made the neight of order, and it was sup-

ported by Mr. Beck, that Mr. Frye's amendment was

Mr. Frye insisted that no Appropriation bill had ever been submitted to Congress that did not have more gen-eral legislation than was covered by his amendment. Mr. Frye said that Mr. Beck had always been consistent, had always endeavored to prevent anything being

lone for American ships. Mr. Beck replied that Mr. Frye's amendment was a subsidy to a certain small class of men. It was the old Pacific Mail subsidy—an unjust discrimination, giving \$400,000 out of the Treasury to a few men now owning a few ships. It would enrich a few pets of Congress. When ever Mr. Frye brought in a bill making raw materials free and shipping free, Mr. Beck declared that he would be found for it. As long as we kept a Chinese wall about our industries we were only crippling our own merchants

by depriving them of markets.

Mr. Frye inquired whether it was not "subsidy" for a one-horse stage running through the back hills of Kentucky to get \$500 a year—more than a dollar a year from every letter carried. He supposed it was not "subsidy" for the rest of the country to make up Kentucky's deficiency of half a million dollars a year on her mail service. But it became "subsidy" when any one proservice. But it became "subsidy" when any one proposed to help American steamships by paying a fair
price for carrying the United States mails.

The Pacific Mail Company was always brought up as a
bugaboo whenever an appropriation of this sort came up,
Mr. Frye was not afraid of that bugaboo. That company
had expended ten millions of dollars in American shipyards, among American mechanics, instead of expending the money in shipyards in England or en the Clyde,
where the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Beck) would have
it expended.

Mr. Vest said that there should be no mistake about the question in hand. It was to encourage the building of ships in the United States. No legislation of Congress, however, could build up shipping or commerce under the present conditions of productions in the United States. We might as well try to chain the wind. The money provided by the pending amendment might as well be thrown into the ocean.

Mr. Plumb would not discuss the whole question of the Merchant Marine, nor of the prospects for it, under the coming Democratic Administration. If there were complete Democratic Administration if there were complete Democratic ascendency, American ships, he said, would simply mean English ships bought and paid for by American money.

On Mr. Bayard's point being brought to a vote, the amendment was held to be in order.

Mr. Frye's amendment was then agreed to; yeas 30, nays 18.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the Senate retained the House expended. Mr. Ve-t said that there should be no mistake about

nays 18.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the Senate retained the House provision permitting newspaper articles to be marked without increase of postage. The bill was then read a third time and passed without division. It now goes to the House of Representatives for concurrence or non-concurrence in the Senate amendments.

MINOR DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-The Chair laid before the Senate to-day the credentials of James K. Jones,

A resolution offered by Mr. Dawes was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Interior to furnish informa-tion relating to the progress of Indian education. Mr. Miller, of California, presented a petition received

by telegram from the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, now in session in San Francisco. praying the immediate passage by Congress of a bill to place General Grant on the retired list. The petition was under the rule laid on the table, the Senate having already on its part passed a bill to carry out the purpose prayed for by the petition. The Des Moines Settlers' Titles bill was then placed before the Senate, and Mr. Lapham resumed his remarks in support of his proposed amendment exempting from the operation of the Act such of the lands as were covered by the joint resolution of March 2, 1861, titles which the Supreme Court had decided to have been rendered valid by that joint resolution. The amendment was defeated. The bill was then passed yeas thirty-one; navs twenty-four. By the bill all the lands improperly certified to low by the Department of the Interior, under the act of August 8, 1846, for which indemnity lands were selected and received by the State of low, are declared to be public lands of the United States. The bill also confirms and validates the claims of all persons who, with intent in good faith to obtain under the pre-emption on homestend laws entered or remained upon any tract of the land prior to January, 1880, not exceeding 160 acres. The bill now goes to the House. such of the lands as were covered by the joint reso-

the House.
The Senate then took up the Post Office Appropriation

The Senate then took up the Post Office Appropriation bill after which they went into executive session and when the doors were re-opened adjourned.

McKean, of New-Jersey, called up the bill appropriating \$25,000 for the improvement of Washington's head-quarters at Morristown, but it was objected to.

On motion of Mr. Payson, of Illinois, the Senate amendments were concurred in to House bill forfeiting the Texas Pacific land grant.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, Senate amendments were concurred in to House bill prohibiting the Importation of contract labor. The States were called for the introduction of bills, but few were presented. The most important of these being one introduced by Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, to open to the Oklahoma lands for homestead settlement.

The House devoted the rest of the afternoon session to the discussion of the Navy Appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 .- The Democrats in the Senate threaten to adopt the same tactics in the case of George H. Craig, of Alabama, that they used against Emery Speer. Mr. Craig has been nominated for the office of Dietrict-Attorney for the northern and middle to the XLVIIIth Congress by a majority of 12,000 votes he was counted out and the certificate was given to Charles W. Shelley. Mr. Craig contested the seat sucyear, thus filling the scat to which he was rightfully elected for less than two mouths, instead of two years. Mr. Craig was elected by Repulicans as Judge of the Criminal Court, of Dallas County, in March 1870, for a term of six years. He was appointed by the Governor, in July 1874, Judge of the First Joshical Circuit to fill an unexpired term and was elected by the Republican ticket in 1874 to the same Judicial office for six years. He enjoys the universal respect of Republicans and honest Democrate in the South.

Senators Morgan and Paph say to him: "We have nothing against you on personal grounds. We are bound, however, to oppose yet for political reasons. We must do so because our people would nover forsive us if we did not." It is needless to say that Judge Craig's long experience in the South and the practical knowledge that he has gained in his several election contests would give him in the position of District-Attoriacy, great advantage in prosecuting ballat-box stuffers and shotgun year, thus filling the scat to which he was right-

give him in the position of District-Attorney, great advantage in prosecuting bullot-box stuffers and shorgen desperadoes. It is for this reason probabily that his confirmation is opposed with so much bitterness.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 23, 1895, Swain's Trials.—The record of the second Swaim ourt-martial was received at the War Department this norning. It will be sent to the President for action,

Cartrot Infrovements. Senator Morrill, from the

THE TREATIES.—It is expected that the Senate will be THE TREATIES.—It is expected that the Senate will be convened in special session almost immediately after the adburrment of the present Congress, and that such time as is not consumed in the consideration of appointments will be devoted to the discussion of peubling treaties. A dezen or more treaties of various kinds are already upon the executive calendar, including the Nicaragona treaty, which awaits reconsideration, while all of the reciprocity treaties recently negotiated are still in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is thought that in respect to some of these treaties negotiations may be reopened and modifications or additions be submitted by the new Administration.

GERMAN DISCRIMINATION.—The resolution offered in the House today by Mr. Le Feyre, of Ohio, and referred

German Dischtmination.—The resolution offered in the House to-day by Mr. Le Fevre, of Obio, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, provides that, in view of the continued proscription of American pork by Germany, the recent imposition of additional daties on wheat and rye imported from the United States and measures now threatened hostic to American perfocum, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire and report whether the interests of the United States do not demand the adoption of like discriminating measures against such principal articles imported from the German Empire as are grown or manufactured in the United States.

Conversely at large of the Contract of Contract of the Contract of Contract of the Contract of Contract o

CONFIRMATIONS.—The Senate to-day confirmed the CONFIGNATIONS.—The Senate to-day confirmed the mominations of George H. Swift, to be postmaster at Caba, Carey B. Pepper at Oneonta and William H. Sammes at Northport, all in New York State; Asa Rogers to be collector of internal revenue for the District of Virginia, and Lovell H. Jerome to be collector of customs at Corpus Christi, Texas. More than an hour was spent in the discussion of Mr. Jerome's nomination, considerable opposition being manifested upon both sides, based entirely, however, upon personal grounds.

Pacific Railroad FUNDING BILL.—Senator Sherman to-day introduced as an area-discontinuation, to the Pacific Entirelated.

PACIFIC RAILROAD FONDING BILL.—Senator Sherman to-day introduced, as an amendment to the Pacific Railroad Sixty-Year Funding bill, a provision that no dividend shall be saide upon the stock of either of the railroad companies named in this net except from the net earnings within one year preceding each dividend after all interest or other fixed charges and the current expenses of running the road have been paid; that whenever it shall appear that the net earnings shall amount to more than 6 per cent of the capital stock then one half of the excess shall be paid to the United States on the debt of such company and the other motely of such excess may be divided among the stockholders or applied for the betterment or equipment of the road of such company.

Naval Intelligence.— Lieutenant John C. Soley, United States Navy, will soon be retired. Orders have been telegraphed to the Marion, at Portsmouth, to proceed to Hampton Roads and awaft orders. But is to Join the Aslatic squadron. The Powhatan arrived at Portsan-Prince on February 9, and salled on the following day for San Domingo. From there she will proceed to Kingston, where she is expected to arrive by February 26.

The orders of Lieutenant Asher F. Baker to command the Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk have been revoked. No officer has been assigned to the command of this vessel, and it is understood the vessel will be laid up at Norfoik for the winter.

PARK LAKES COVERED WITH SKATERS.

The long-continued season of skating does not seem to have blunted the ardor of the devotees of the sport. The crowds that gather on the Central Park lakes crease, rather than diminish, as the days grow longer and the sau's rave warmer. The number of usople who

fastened on the bright runners and took a glide upon the lakes yesterday was larger than on any previous day since the ball has been up. It was the regular Sunday holiday gathering supplemented by thousands of men, women and children who do not skate on Sunday. From 12 and children who do not skate on Sunday. From 12 to 3 o'clock the throng was densest. The ice was soft and in a few hours was badly cut up. The skating was not of the best, but that made little difference to the skaters. Nearly the whole force of the Park police are kopt upon the ice to preserve order. On Sunday the skaters were compelled to stop at sundown, but not so yesterday; the Park authorities kept the lake sopon until 10 p. m.

The largest crowd of the season visited the lake in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, and the ice, viewed from adjacent hills, was fairly black with rapidly moving figures. The ice was in fairly good condition.

OLIVER JOHNSON'S BIRTHDAY.

LETTERS RECEIVED ON THE OCCASION The recent celebration by his friends in this city of Mr. Oliver Johnson's seventy-fifth birthday at the house of Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Mann not only brought together a large number of ladies and gentlemen anxious to do honor to the veteran Abolitionist and journalist. Ithe intimate associate, coadjutor and biographer of Garrison, but elicited many letters of congratulation from eminent persons who were unable to be present. A few of these letters, not hitherto published, are printed below, formalities of date and address and other least important matters being omitted. These omissions in no instance do any injustice to the writers.

instance do any injustice to the writers.

FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Chiefty Mr. Johnson is known to me as a friend to freedom. It was in this quality that he first won my respect and gratitude. It is now about six-and-forty years ago since I irst met him. He was then in the full, fresh bloom of kis manhood, full of zeal and enthusiasin in the cause of emancipation, the devoted friend and co-worker of William Lloyd Garrison. I was then a fugitive slave, a stranger and sojourner in New-Beiford, Massachusetts, with the rags of bondage still hanging about my mind as well as body, with only a confused notion of what the aboiltion movement meant. I was in a new world, and was not quite sure that the sounds and scenes about me were real. It was hard to think that there could be white people in the world who could trally abbor slavery and pity the slave. All my experience had taught me the contrary. It had impressed me with the belief that all white people were enemies dished together with the slaveholders, and determined upon the perpetual enslavement of the negro. In this dark condition of mind and heart I heard Oliver Johnson, and his speech was a blaze of light, a grand revelation. I saw that, in deed and in truth, there were those who could and did rememer the bondmen as bound with them. The pen and press of the Nation were dumb, the puipit was silent, the Church, not less than the mob, was on the side of the oppressor. It was dangerous to both reputation and person then to be known as an Abolitionist. Yet here was a young white man who had the courage as well as the inclination to stand for the oppresser. If the time ever was when Oliver Johnson qualled in the presence of danger, or concealed his anti-slavery convictions to gain the favor of a corrupt and wicked generation, the fact never came to my knowledge. I sometimes differed from him as to methods of putting down slavery, but I never doubted his honest devotion to the cause of the slave. Few men among the living have served their day and generation more ze FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

FROM O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

ing friends, a loyal defender, a wise counsellor, a firm ally.

It is service to humanity in connection with Mr. Garrison is known by all men; but all do not know how ready he was to do the humblest and harbest work, asking and expecting the smallest rewards; all do not remember the freedom from envy and joilousy with which he welcomed others to the prizes that his labors secured. No one has told the story of the anti-slavery conflict as well as he, for nobody was more familiar with it than he, in the days when; Garrison was failver, and since his death he remains the sole survivor of the original twelve who formed the first anti-slavery sectery in 1852. Now the faultful man is burg athering up the fragments of his life-long work. May be live to complete it, and may we live to read the book, and to have our hearts set on fire anew by this devoted servant of a cause we love.

FROM THE REV. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW.

I'veg you to offer my cordint respects to Mr. Johnson and my nearty congratulations that on this "summit of his years" he can look back on a life iso honorably spent in devation to a noble cause, and that he has lived long enough to see its triumph.

No life can be more worthy to be honored than one given to the defence of human tishts, especially the rights of those too poor, too ignorant, too feelle to defend their own. To denounce highstee and inhumanity when intrenched in custom, in "respectability." in power, this is honorable, Issumpt to speak when oppression commands silence is manly.

The debt that we all owe to the men and women who in our country's dark dars did these things, and would not cease till the stave was a freeman, and the padioeks taken from the lips of all, cannot be expressed. I ought to ald my sense that Mr. Johnson has been as true a friend to religious liberty as of civit freedom.

FROM MES. ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

FROM THE REV. DR. A. P. PUTNAM.

None are more deserving of admiration than the Spartan band of Old Line Aboditionists, who were the pinners in the cause of emancipation, and who were so constant, faithful, heroic and self-sacrificing, through all the long and terrible condict. No one witnessed to a better confession than the excellent and venerable friend of humanity whom so many wait to congratulate as he rounds out his good old are of threascore and fifteen. No one was stronger in his trust in Gost, or more abundant in his love to all of every name or sect or class or race or color, or more carnest and indefatigable in the service of the right, and confident and sure of its utilinate triumph.

[FROM MRS. AMY POST, ROCHETER.] FROM THE REV. DR. A. P. PUTNAM.

I am thy senter by about ten years, and I must let this plead my excuse for non-acceptance of the kind invita-tion to meet you upon so tute resting an orgasion. I am houseful to any that the influenties of any all most

FROM THE REV. THOMAS T. STONE. FI am almost take years your scaler, and so must have some expertence of what oil age is. And I presume you have found what I have so mach earlier found, that this period of life is not the dall and joyiese thing which it has been so often deemed.

But in writing to you on such an occasion I should certainly fall not only of doing justice to you, but of

But in writing to you on such an occasion I should certainly fail not only of doing justice to you, but of expressing my fersonal feelings, If I were to nexicet the congratulations due to you for the great services which you have performed in the revolution which has made this century so conspicious. Analdst the conflict which commenced now more than a half century ago, how blessed the memory of your early devotion to the greatest achievement of which America has been for that time the three predictions which are clearly devotion to the greatest est achievement of which America has been for that time the earlier revolution which gave us relief from foreign tyrainty. And to these remembrances let me add my tranks for the book in which you have given your memories of the days long past and of the herole prophet who in the manne of the Everlasting flightrousness called the Nation to repentance.

FROM THE BROTHERS GARRISON.

We regret sincerely that we are unable to avail ourselves of your invitation to the reception tendered our
friend Oliver Johnson on his seventy-fifth birthday.

The occasion nonors a remarkable life. Present at
the birth of the anti-slavery movement, a tireless worker
in its ranks during its long years of privation and persecution, a loyful witness of its triamph, and later, its
most faithful historian, how enviable a retrospect is his 1.

**Research in blanch, and friends to with the certain. ention, a loyful witness of its triumph, and later, its most faithful historian, how enviable a retrospect is his Associated in labors and friendship with the great leaders of Freedom's struggle, himself a worthy figure it the group, his inture measury is linked with theirs. It is the privilexe of the chisiren of his intimate and lifelong friend to send him, on this impressive occasion there best wishes for his remaining years and the assurance of their affectionate regard.

Very truly yours, Withham Living Grangers, Jr., Grangers, Jr., Granger Thomason Granger Theorems.

DANCING DENOUNCED FROM THE PULLTI. The village of Pearsalls is one of the little namlets on the south side of Long Island. Its residents are not given to extreme dissipation, and, further than dancing and attending ten parties, have no means of eriously grieved at the action of the Rev. D. K. Smith pastor of the Methodist Church, who, in his serrion on Sunday evening, denounced dancing and dance, s, and has announced his intention to check it, at least among his own congregation. When a stranger enter at the little building which does duty both as a hall and a shelter for the village fire departmenwas built by subscriptions, and the members of the Methodist Church were the most liberal in their rifts. Methodist Church were the most liberal in their citta. They look upon the building, as one simost belonging to them, and they only use the half for church fairs and tea parties. It is the largest half in the village, and the young people, having grown tired of church soembles, conceived the idea of giving weakly balls in the the half. Mr. Smith spoke to some of the leaders in the dancing movement, and requested their to give up their balls and be satisfied with the annusements provided by the church. His request was not complied with, and on saturday every fence, tree and box bore a poster amounting another ball for Wednesday evening at the church. He request was not complied with, and on saturday every fence, tree and box bore a poster amounting another ball for Wednesday evening at the church. He seemon, the preacher closed his Bible, and in a few words expressed his opinion of dasching. He denounced it as injurious to the morals of the old and a had example to the young. He spoke of the balls being given in the Fire Hall as a descenation of that building, and, in conclusion, said that he did not want any member of his congregation to attend. He said later that he would be present on Wednesday evening and would do all in he power to stop it, and he thought that the members of his congregation would listen to him and so home when he requested them.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE SILVER QUESTION AGAIN. LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BARNARS-DISTRESS THREATENED-FLUCTUATIONS IN THE PRICE OF

SILVER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In an editorial comment on my suggestion that the legal-tender character of both gold and sliver coins may be preserved, without driving either metal out of circulation, by making a standar of one of the metals and giving to the coins of the other a value to be determined by the market price of that metal in terms of the standard, you remark that "it would be difficult to find a reason why this suggestion would not meet the need." But you further add: "True, it would

be in a broad sense impracticable."

Nothing is impracticable which has been successfully practiced. In the fifth year of the reign of Charles II. the gold coin called a "guinea" was first struck, and by royal order was declared to be of the value of twenty shillings. Silver was then the standard in England, and the bullion value of the gumea in the market was considerably more than twenty shillings. In the ordinary course of things, therefore, the guines would have been exported as fast as coined, and sold abroad as bullion. To prevent this, however, which in the actual state of the currency at the time would have been a great misfortune, by common consent in the commercial world the guinea was received and paid at a valuation above twenty shillings; or, as stated by Locke, " the gold coin varied in their values according to the current rates."
The guinea passed for twenty-one or twenty-two shillings, and though an Order in Council was prepared to cuforce its currency at its legal tender value, the Government was apparently afraid to publish it, and it was not published. The deplorable state of the silver coinage in this and succeeding reigns, the pieces having been weight, conspired with the original cause to advance the appreciation of the gold 'coins, until in 1695, under William and Mary, a report by Secretary Lowndes stated that the guinea had risen " so as to be current for thirty the bullion, market would justify." It was therefore reduced by royal order, first to twenty-six shillings and afterward to twenty-two shillings, which value it continued to hear till 1717, when 3it was reduced to twenty-one shillings, and at that point remained permanently fixed. In 1817 the coinage of the guinea ceased and it is no longer seen in circulation; but the tradesmen of London still find the guinea a convenient unit of account, as it enables their to add 5 per cent to their prices without requiring llarger numbers in which to state them.

coins of one metal as legal tender for their buillon value a reference to the other, involves nothing impracticable Nor would the embarrassment to individuals which you seem to apprehend, in consequence of the fluctuating you seem to apprehend, in consequence of the fluctuating value of the dependent metal, be likely to arise. These fluctuations, "from day to day," are very slight, hardly large enough to effect essentially the value of a coin. It is a part of the duty of the Director of our Mint to make, on the first day of January in each year, a public statement of the value of foreign coins in money of the United States. Let the same other or any other who may be designated for the purpose by Congress, make a similar annual or quarterly declaration in regard to our silver comes in reference to the standard gold dollar; and let such declaration determine the legal tender value of such coins for the intermediate intervials. Such a provision would/remove all uncertainty in the case. This provision should extend also, of course, to the national effect extilicates, a very dangerous form of currency which is gradually but surely eating out the foundations of our monetary system.

gradually but surely cating out the foundations of our monetary system.

But even without any such provision for the regulation of legal tender values as is here suggested, fluctuations in the market price of silver could rarely occasion the embarrassments to individuals which you fear; for the reason that, in this country at least, silver coins of unlimited legal tender character are hardly in circulation at all. The demands of petry retail traffic are sufficiently met by the subshilary or token coinnee, of which the real is designedly less than the normal value; but which, being legal tender for only small amounts, gives rise to no question. Larger payments are usually made in the traffic of the condition of the credits by means of checks.

But it is in regard to commercial transactions with foreign outloos that the evils of an over-valued silver coinage are going presently to manifest themselves. Let

Columbia College, Feb. 12, 1895.

ROBERTSON AND NEWTON. PIRST PROSCRIPTION THEN ACCEPTANCE -- AN ANALOGY SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of The Fribune. Sin: In Brighton, England, over thirty are ago, there lived a man whose sermons and lectures the tendency of the Church in England and the Episco pal Church in this country, than any other influence batever, I refer to the Rev. Fred, William Robertson. His life was pure and noble, his views are very generally accepted now, I believe, as orthodox and

sound doctrine-certainly they are so considered by the majority of leading minds in the English Caurch,

the majority of leading minds in the Eaglish Caurch. And yet Stopford Brooke tells as:

Within the short space of six months [he had] not from the desire of being peculiar, not with any thought of self, but from faithful following, and brave speaking of what he believed to be true—put himself into opposition with the whole accredited theological world of Brighton on the question of the Saubath, the Atenement, Inspiration and Ruptism. The results were sad and dreary for him. His words were garbied, passages from his sermon-divorced from their context were quoted against him, persons who could not understand him came to hear the mand look at him as a strange pinensmenon. People were solemnly warned stand bin came to hear him and look at him as a strange phenomenon. People were solemnly warned a calast him: those who know little of his doctrine and less of himself, attacked him openly, with an apparent motiveless bitterness. He had direct to be different from the rest of the world, and that in itself was revolutionary. He was called Neologian, Socialist, Sceptic; all the cruel armory of families-in, and especially the weapon of blind terror, was used against him.

In reading Robertson's letters, one is almost startled

to come on such a passage as this:

Neologianism is a large word, and embraces an almost endiess variety of views, but to be candled. I look upon Bibliolatry with quite as much dislike as Arnoid did—as pernicious, dangerous to true views of God and His revelation to the human race, and the cause of much bitter Protestant Popery or claims of infallibility of Interpretation, which nearly every party puts forth. I believe Bibliolatry to be as superstitions, as false, and almost as dangerous as Romanism.

Mr. Robertson a service of the protestant of the superstitions as false, and almost as Mr. Robertson's sermon on the Trinity seems to have

passed unnoticed, but it opens somewhat significantly:
The dectrine of the Trinky is the sum of all that knowledge which has as yet been gained by man. I say gained as yet. For we presume not to maintain that in the ages which are to come hereafter our knowledge shall not be superseded by a higher knowledge; we presume not to say that in a state of existence future—yea, even hereupon this earth, at that perfol which is mysteriously referred to in Scripture as "the coming of the Son of Man"—there shall not be given to the soul an intellectual conception of the Almigniy. a vision of the Eleman, in comparison with whose brightness and clearness our present knowledge of the Trinity shall be as radimentary and as chiefflice six he knowledge of the Christian. A clear statement of the deepest doctrine that man can know, and the intellectual conception of that doctrine, are by no measure say. We are pizzled and perplayed by words; we fight respecting words. Trinitarian, any differ from each other though using the same words, as greatly as a Unitarian differs from a Trinitarian.

The similarity between Mr. Robertson's position and passed unnoticed, but it opens somewhat significantly

The similarity between Mr. Robertson's position and that of the Rev. R. Heber Newton will at once present itself to every mind. Their line of intellectual thought is, it seems to me, in exactly the same direction. Both ment of a dogma, to the underlying, spiritual meaning both believe our Church to be living, growing, changingnot fixed and dead. Robertson lived thirty years ago and the world has made some progress, one would think, since then. Were he thinking, preaching now, who can doubt that his advance would always to in the direction doubt that his advance would always to in the direction of a freer, more spiritual, less popular theology. He was always fearliess and outspoken, he never kept to himself a new light or thought; and it is simply through the same perfect honesty and good faith that Mr. Newton gives offence to timid and conservative minds. Many men in the Church agree, substantially, with all Mr. Newton has said, but they decrecate his rashness in giving his views such publicity. "To scholars such things can be said with impunity," they exclaim, "but not to the mass."

not to the mass."

I think we should consider the tolerant, wide, all-embracing spirit of the English Church; and more we should endeavor to imitate that spirit, that policy, so wise, so far-seeing. We should conciliate instead of allenating, we should encourage instead of crushing such honesty, such fearlessness, such faith as that of Mr. Newton.

A. C. H. New-York, Feb. 6, 1885.

MANNERS AND MORALS IN WASHINGTON. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: A woman who has been a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE for many years, and who feels a deep interest in the affairs of the Nation, and of the maintenance of virtue and good morals at the fountain head thereof, where laws are enacted for us to obey,

asks: Should not nublic outsion and influence be strongly di-

rected against the dress and manners of those who call themselves "ladles," who throug the Legislative halls at Washington, whose aim and purpose are to make a show and demoralize the framers of those laws! I would that every lover of virtue and integrity would place a stamp of dishonor upon this crying sin.

New-Lebanon, Feb. 10, 1885.* A WOMAN.

WHAT IS BEER MADE OF ! AN ARGUMENT FOR THE BILL TO COMPEL BREWERS TO TELL.

SIR: A bill is now pending in the State Senate, having passed to a third reading, which is so important to the community at large and especially to the friends of temperance, that I wonder it has not attracted more attention. It provides that all browers shall, by a label on their barrels or bottles, tell what their ale or lager beer is made from. Those unacquainted with the facts do not appreciate the necessity for such legislation, if

they did, no amount of money could defeat this bill, as

was done last year.

Every one knows how much the comparative consumption of spiritous liquors has decreased within the past few years. This has been largely due to the introduction and general use of lager beer, which when made from pure materials is but slightly intoxicating and to many persons is positively beneficial. The substitution of this mild beverage for flery rum and whiskey has been welcomed with Joy by most lovers of the temperance cause. Lately, however, an adulteration has begun here, as in other articles of daily use, which threatens to undo all the good accomplished. In place of

the harmless ingredients heretofore used in those liquors, some manufactures, it is claimed, have substi-tuted drugs which make their beer as poisonous as the vile compounds which it replaced. The result is that the beer drinker either poisons his stomach or returns to his whiskey, with the composition of which he has some

acquaintance.
Of course, if the current charges are true, the present bill is a step in the right direction. It does not prohibit adulteration, but under it, one will know what is in the glass, and, with "poison" on the label san at least exercise a choice. If on the other hand these charges are false, and the drugs used by some brewers are not deleterious, a knowledge of their character, such as would be compelled by the enforcement of this law, would restore public confidence, and so help along the temperance cause. The brewers, I understand, claim that the "Substitutes of Hops" used by them, and the adverd ments of which crowd their journals, are harmless simples, in fact rather superior to hops themselves if that is so, one would imagine them as by this time ou of breath in their anxiety to pass a bill so beneficial to their trade. Strangly enough it is said that this bill is opposed by one class of persons only, those who make and sell the superior beer manufactured from these harmless artificial hops. The arguments of the opponents of the measure, as developed in the legislature and the press, are remarkable as showing whether the brewers tell the truth in saying that their adulteration is harm-

less. One Senator, in opposing the bill the other day, is reported to have said that it was "class legislation," that it was designed to protect the class who drink beer, and that for his part he thought they ought to be allowed to drink poison if they so desired, concluding that "where

drink poison if they so desired, concluding that "where ignorance is bliss, "tis folly to be wise." We should be proud of a Senator who raises such an objection to an innortant health measure. To him, laws against the adulteration of caudy, tea, or sugar, the sale of putrid meat, or even pelson, to any comer, are all class legislation to be opposed. It may be that modern society is all wrong and the learned Senator all right, as to such measures, but unfortunately the bill under discussion does not even come under his ban. It does not prevent the making of poisoned beer. It simply provides a way by which the victim, before he drinks, can find out whether he is purchasing poison or not. In other words it is intended to prevent the fraud of palming off a harmful for a harmless beverage.

The other objection to the bill has appeared in some of the papers and may have been used by a Senatorial friend in his filly-reported speech. It is that the measure is in the interest of the hop-growing sections of the State, and therefore should not pass. Tals is a curtous objection in behalf of men who claim that they make better beer at present than they formerly did from hops, can this be so, when in the same breath they say that if compelled to reveal what this superior beer is made from they will be driven back to the use of their old lagredients in the light of this latter statement what becomes of the assertion that their "substitutes" are harmless it farmless when their customers would not drink the staff, if told what it is composed of! No gentlemen, this is the strongest argument in the bill, if the "substitutes" now used are healthful simples, as you claim, the hop business will be ruined by such a law; if, on the other hand, they are notsome, poisonous drings, this industry will be affect, and under such circumstances it ought to be. The farmers of the interior have made this the ingress hop-growing State of the bulled, and have if a superior beer in hand, they are notsome, poisonous drings, this industry will be in

"INTEMPERATE TEMPERANCE MEN."

SIR: Being a subscriber to THE WEEKLY This use, but happening to come across a stray number of The Dates, I have read with some surprise your edi-"But sooner or later it will be necessary for the intelli-gent and progressive elements of society to drop all lesser that vice which is to-day the heaviest clog upon progress and the deepest disgrace of the macteenth century."
May it not be possible that Prohibitionists who voted for
St. John at the late election agreed with THE THIBUNE in this opinion, and also thought that now was the time to be gia to "combine" I We are familiar with the arguments designed to show that prohibition is not properly a National political issue, but it would seem from the editorial novement, else it would not be a "combination of the inmovement, else it would not be a "combination of the intelligent and progressive elements of seelety in one determined assault." If the men of a nation are to be raiited to the Nation's defence we must have, not State milidia, but a National Army; and if the men of a National party
must be organized. The liquor interest (since the abolition of slavery the largest pecuniary interest in the country) is a consolidated political power "opposing to reform a solid and brazen front," says Tite Tringues. Is it,
then, the part of wisdom for those believing in prohibition any longer to remain divided TgAnd if there be
any other plan by which the friends of prohibition can
combine except by organizing a party upon the principle any other plan by which the friends of prohibition can combine except by organizing a party upon the principle of prohibition, "leaving out of sight all lesser issues," many honest and intelligent Prohibitionists are not acquainted with it, and would be glad, in answer to this request by a reader of its Weekly issue, to have The Terbure point it out.

M. R. Mansfield, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1885.

[We take back nothing that we have ever said as to interaperance and the liquor traffic; and the "heav iest clog upon progress" has certainly not been made lighter by those Prohibitionists who deliberately voted into power the party of free rum. It is time for the intelligent and progressive elements of society to unite in behalf of temperance, but how their union shall be made most effective is a problem not yet solved. It certainly will not be through the agency of a third National political party, doomed to defeat the very ends which it is pledged to secure. Perhaps the best way to meet the problem in Ohio the State from which our correspondent writes, is by means of a high-license law, which compels liquor dealers to bear a great share of the burdens which their trade imposes; in connection with a local option law, which makes every community its own master. A union of temperance feeling and effort quick to see, skilful to foster and earnest to carry out in any locality whatever method of attaining the desired result public opinion will sustain, is the sort of union from which we should expect the best results. - Ed.1

A NIHILIST CONCLAVE IN LONDON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sin: On hearing Mr. Sala recently relate his Sir: Of hearing all. Sain standar II. of Russia, I was reminded of an incident which occurred to a friend in London in connection with the assassination. My friend was connected with a large news agency in London, and in the course of his half-Bohemian life of collecting news had made the acquaintance of all sorts of people, the Saturday preceding the assassination a queer-looking foreigner called at his office, and after much swearing of secreey, etc., advised him to be at the office early the next day, and to remain in, as some important news was expected from the Continent. My friend, knowing the man as a Socialist of an advanced type, did as advised. About 9 o'clock on Sunday morning the seedy individ-

along to clock of similary morning the secay individ-ing an amade his appearance, sure enough, and requested my friend to come along. Jumping into a hansom they soon arrived a dingy looking house in Leicester Square, and after many and varied knockings were admitted to a large room furnished solely with plain chairs and a long deal table. Around this sat about a score of most villanous looking foreigners of almost every clime. Whispered conversations were carried on for some time, Whispered conversations were carried on for some time, when suddenly every one became silent as a man appeared at the door with a paper in his hand. This man announced the assassination and sure death that morning of the Car of Russia. A slight cleer was attered by every one present and my friond cleaved out, jumped into the hanson waiting at the door, and drove off like mad to his offlice. His office boy, who happened to be at the foot of Picot-st. at the time, said he saw the hansom coming down as full tile, the driver leading the horse.

and not content with this my friend was standing and unnecreifully lashing the poor horse with his unibrella. Just at his door, and with the last whack, the handle of the mabrella snapped off short. The company which my friend represented had the news all owner England before the Russian Ambassador or the English Foreign Oillee knew of the occurrence. This shows the deep-laid schemes which the Nikitists hatch, and how those in each country know exactly when to look out for a coup d'état.

New York Poly 14, 1885. New-York, Feb. 14, 1885

THE EARTH'S PATH AND THE BUN. To the Editor of The Trioune.

Sin: In answer to Mr. Norman D. Sampson note the following points, which I may hereafter deal with at greater length:

First, the present reduced eccentricity of the earth's orbit is not a result of long-continued action of any serit tending to continual diminution of the eccentricity. The eccentricity has often been less in the past, and will in future ages become much greater than at present. Never much greater, however, than it was at the time I referred to in my article on the Genesis of Life on the Earth, when the eccentricity had nearly its maximum

Secondly, the diminution of the eccentricity means diminution, but increase of the area swept over by the

earth in each of her yearly circuits. Thirdly, there is no evidence of any measurable change in the length of the year, or, therefore, of any measura change in the earth's mean distance from the sun, since the days of the old Chaldean and Egyptian astronomers

Fourthly, the sun is not moving toward Alcyone, but toward the constellation Hercules. There is, however, no danger whatever of the destruction of the solar sys-tem through this movement.

Lastly, Alcyone was supposed by Madler to be the cen-tre around which the whole system of stars is travelling, the chain of argument consisting of five links, viz.:

a. The sun is probably travelling in a nearly circular orbit.

orbit.

b. The stars are all travelling round the same centre,
c. The stars form a system of nearly uniformly distrib-uted bodies, whose main wealth is seen along the Miky
Way.
d. There is a drift among the stars around the Pleiades
in one direction, such as could exist if the Pleiades were
the centre of the stellar programmers.

d. There is a drift among the stars around the Pleiades in one direction, such as could exist if the Pleiades were the centre of the stellar movements.

Of these five links the first four are absolutely without strength: the fifth, though it could support nothing alone, would be sound as a single link and might support something specially related to the Pleiades, if it did not chance that the same sort of star drift exists in other regions far away from Alcyone. Yours faithfully,

Washington, Feb. 17, 1885.

UNDERVALUATION OF SILKS. To the Editor of The Trioune.

SIR: Very much is said by Treasury officials about the undervaluation of silk goods imported from abroad. It is a very easy matter to prevent enwere imposed on silk goods as follows: Pongees and plain white goods, \$1 50 per pound; on all other silk goods, \$2 50 per pound. Of this duty The National Intelligence said: "The object of guarding against fraudu lent involces led to a change in the form of duty on silks an average to a duty of 25 per cent on the value. What speaks most in its favor is the fact that the change is approved by the American importers, while the foreign houses are full of denunciation and complaint."

houses are full of denunciation and complaint."

A duty now of \$5 a pound on slik goods would be equal to the present rate of 50 per cent. You may can vass the slik importing houses of the best character and our home manufacturers to-day, and they will all approve the \$5 a pound duty, as it makes in Jossible all undervaluations, and it would soon result in a very much better quality of slik goods coming to our country. Some of the black sliks have now almost as much weight in dyes and coloring matter as of slik in the goods. One of our best slik houses—men of the highest character—weighed for me eleven kinds of slik goods, and at \$5 a pound duty the average, made the duty, as it is now, 50 per cent. As it is so easy a matter for Congress to change the duty to \$5 a pound on slik goods, and in this way put an end to all undervaluations, about which so much has been said, why is it not done, and at ence!

New-York, Feb. 15, 1885.

J. & B.

WHEN CHAUTAUQUA WAS TWO LAKES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I noticed in THE TRIBUNE of January 25 a talk with ex-Senator Loren B, Sessions, in which he said that half a century ago Chautauqua Lake was divided into two parts, which were separated by a narrow channel so overgrown with bushes that passage through it was difficult. On July 4, 1834, more than "half a century ago," a steamboat laden with passengers salled from Jamestown, at the foot, to Mayville, at the head of Chantanqua Lake. I know, because I was one of the passengers. The date is fixed in my memory by various circumstances which I need not set forth. There was no obstruction to the passage of the steamer at the narrows, or neck, of the lake any more than there is to-day. It is my impression that this was the second steamboat built to ply upon the lake, but of this I am not certain. My friend Sessions is making himself too young: I had supposed he was about a year older than I, but if his recollection goes back to the time when Chautauqua was "two lakes, with the connecting channel overgrown with bushes" etc., it goes back more than half a century, and further, by several years, than my memory can reach.

E.W. KEYES. struction to the passage of the steamer at the narrows, or

MORE "WARM TOES" THAN "REFORM."

Brooklyn, Feb. 5, 1885.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sin: Please ask the Mugwumps how they torial entitled: "Intemperate Temperance Men." An editorial," The Heaviest Clog to Progress," which appeared in your Warker issue a few months ago, after clearly setting forth the evils of the Manner of the Manne in favor of "letting the boys in to warm their toes," and who pronounced the Pendleton bill " a mistake." What guarantee do the Independents find in this that they will guarantee do the Independents flad in this that they will get what they pretend to have been seeking when they voted for Mr. Cleveland I. To say nothing of the flagrant injustice to Mr. Pendleton, who has been hounded by his fees because of this high policy and now left at their mercy by the President-elect who owed his election to the railiying cry of the Pendleton bill. The profession of fidelity to its principles so often made by the President-elect goes for nonath, and the Mugwumps will remember that I told them so.

New York, Feb. 20, 1885.

THE POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sm: The Senate will no doubt act as a check upon removals so long as it is in session, but when it adjourns the removals will be made at a fearfully rapid rate. The Republican party, so far as the South is concerned, is dead. The negroes and wealthy whites will form one party and the poor whites another, thus practically for politically purposes reestablishing the bellum regime. All labor will become degraded and disorganized. This condition will last until the passions and prejudices of the poor whites (the minority party) become thoroughly aroused, when they will disfranchise become thoroughly aroused, when they will disfranchise the negro after the same system so successfully carried out by the Bourbons in rendering the same voter importent for some years past. The negro, except as an unjust element of Southern strength in the Electoral College, will thus be practically eliminated from politics, and future Southern politics will be confined to whites on the lines of class versus class, i. e., rich versus poor, in which the latter will succeed. Perhaps so just a vengeance upon the intelligent bull-dozers of the South may be a sadifactory termination of the results of the civil war. A SOUTHEANER ARROAD.

London, Feb. 3, 1885.

CHLORIDE OF LEAD DISINFECTANT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: About three years since, I think, I cub from THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE a recommendation of a cheap disinfectant. At the time it seemed to me to be almost triffing, the quantities were so small. I did not try it for some months. But for nearly two years I have kept it by the barrel, and have so proved its value, as a deo-derizer at least, as to justify my urging its use. It ap-peared in "Science for the People" notes, and it was said to have been introduced by Dr. Goolding, of a London hospital if write from memory), and was a saturated solution of chioride of lead. It costs me about 15 cents per barrel and the little labor of making it.

In view of the just fear of choiers, I feel like recalling it, with the suggestion that scientific inquirry be made as to its value in killing germs of disease. If this be established, it becomes a public benefaction, and its presentation to the people a matter of duty.

Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 14, 1885. said to have been introduced by Dr. Goolding, of a Lon-

THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In a dispatch published in your issue

of to-day, your Washington correspondent says:

The Board of Directors of the "Gardeld Memorial Hospital" have asked Congress for an appropriation of \$15,000. The Hospital is supported by charitable contributions, but is now much in need of funds. It is said that its name is an objection to giving the aid.

As an incorporator of the organization permit me to

state that the name given to the Hospital was intended as a memorial to a President of the United States, and as a memorial to a President of the United States, and especially to emphasize the abhorence of the American people of assassination, whether of raiers or the most numble citizen. The name is not any more partisan than the Hospital itself, which has for its president the honored senior Justice of the Sapreme Court of the United States, and throws wide open its doors to all who are physically affleted, without regard to race, nationality or creed, and as such it deserves well of the Natioh to whom it belongs.

New York, Feb. 12, 1885.**

A. S. SOLOMONS.

NO SURPRISE AT SHILOH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Seeing so many remarks on the battle of Shiloh, I will say that any one saying it was a surprise is wrong. I was there and have notes written on the field in my possession now. I am of the 6th Iowa Infantry, General W. T. Sherman's Division, I can show my diary. We had fighting April 4th in front of us on the extreme right, Company D. 6th Iowa, on picket. I there what I say, because I was there. Grongs W. Wood. New York, Feb. 14, 1895.